

NUMBER 11,323.

Bolshevik Division Defending Petrograd Destroyed By Gen. Yudenitch's Army

PRESIDENT INSISTS INDUSTRY CONGRESS MUST COMPLETE TASK BEFORE LEAVING

RED DIVISION WIPED OUT AS PETROGRAD IS ENCIRCLED

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A news agency dispatch from Copenhagen quotes the Reval correspondent of the Berlinke Tidende as saying in a dispatch: "Tremendous explosions are occurring in Petrograd. The fall of the city is expected hourly."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—General Yudenitch's anti-Bolshevik forces have surrounded Petrograd and practically destroyed a red division that was rushed from the interior to defend the city, according to a communique issued here today based upon official reports to the war office.

Portions of the communique are contradictory. One part said that latest advices confirm the report that the Bolsheviks offered to surrender Petrograd if it were not bombarded. Another said the Red garrison of the city was preparing to stand siege.

Prepare For Siege.


"We learn that Petrograd is surrounded. All five of the railways leading from the city have been cut by the forces under General Yudenitch," says an official announcement. The Russian embassy at Paris has received word that General Yudenitch has occupied Petrograd, the Red army having evacuated the city, according to a Paris dispatch to the Chronicle. The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Helsinki sent the following communique from the Finnish general staff:

"General Yudenitch has occupied the suburbs of Petrograd. Gorka and Krasnaja have been occupied."

An earlier dispatch to the Daily Mail from Helsinki said:

"General Yudenitch is but three miles from Petrograd. The Putlovsk branch railway and the main workshops are all in possession of the forces under General Yudenitch."

CAPT. J. O. DONALDSON, Washington aviator, who finished second in transcontinental air race.



D. C. AVIATOR IS SECOND IN ARMY DERBY

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Capt. J. O. Donaldson, of Washington, D. C., piloting a single-seated S. E.-5 airplane, arrived at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, at 10:30 a. m., today.

He was the second aviator to complete the endurance flight from Mineola to San Francisco and return, Lieut. Velvin W. Maynard having arrived here Saturday afternoon.

Had Eight Victories At Front.

Captain Donaldson, the son of Gen. Thomas G. Donaldson, lived at 1825 Q street northwest for many years. He attended the local schools, and at the outbreak of the war enlisted in the aviation service. He got to France in the spring of 1918, and went to the front that summer, securing the first of his eight victories early in the summer.

He fought his last aerial battle September 1, 1918. While flying near Cambrai, at a height of 8,000 feet, he was attacked by three German planes, one of which he downed in three minutes. Then a bullet struck his motor and he fell within the German lines, landing close to the flaming wreck of his victim.

Sent to German Prison.

He was captured and sent to the Conde prison. With another American officer, he escaped from prison and got to an aviation field, where they attempted to steal a plane and escape to the American lines. They were forced to abandon the attempt through fear of discovery, and set out on foot for freedom. When within sight of the British, they were captured and sent back to prison.

Finally, with two other Americans and one British officer, he escaped from prison a second time and worked his way slowly to the border on the Holland frontier.

He cut the electrically charged fences, and escaped under fire from the German sentries on border duty. He then made his way to Rotterdam, thence to England.

Captain Donaldson wears the Royal Flying Cross.

With the return of Senator Calder, of New York, tomorrow, early action is expected by the Senate District Committee on the House of Representatives in pay to members of the Washington police force.

The committee took no action of the bill today in view of the absence of Senator Calder, who is chairman of the subcommittee that is in charge of the pay measure. Senator Sherman said he would call a meeting of the committee as soon as he can see Senator Calder, with a view to expediting the legislation.

"I am in favor of giving the police more pay," said Senator Sherman, "and I understand that Senator Calder is in favor of doing so also. So long as there is no police affiliation with any outside labor unions there will be no opposition to the legislation in the Senate."

PALMER WILL PROSECUTE IF PRICE OF BEET SUGAR CLIMBS

Attorney General Palmer today threatened prosecutions against beet sugar refiners who ask higher prices than those set by the Sugar Equalization Board.

The wholesale price fixed by the board, Palmer's announcement revealed, is "10 cents cash less 2 per cent seaboard basis."

Warning Telegraphed.

Palmer's warning, which was telegraphed to beet sugar refiners throughout the country, showed that the sugar equalization board and the Department of Justice have been co-operating to get the beet sugar supply on the market at a fair price in order to relieve the present shortage.

Palmer, in his telegrams to refiners, quoted a telegram which the equalization board also has sent to refiners. This message revealed that the beet sugar factories were failing to sell their product as produced because of uncertainty about prices.

Text of Telegram.

Palmer's telegrams follow:

"After a thorough investigation by the recognized authorities on sugar, the United States Sugar Equalization Board have notified the Department of Justice of the following facts:

"As a considerable part of the country generally supplied at this time of the year with beet sugar may be embarrassed because of the beet sugar factories failure to sell beet sugar as produced, and this condition in turn is due to uncertainty regarding price our judgment is that no higher price than 10 cents cash less 2 per cent seaboard basis is justified, and we hope you will decide at once to begin marketing your sugar on this basis and relieve the very serious situation."

Price Not a Precedent.

"The price of 10 cents net f.o.b. plant which has been offered by the Sugar Equalization Board for sugars in excess of requirements in your territory as shown by your 1917 deliveries is not a precedent for 1919. It is a price for November and December shipment to relieve an acute shortage among the manufacturers East is not to be considered a precedent or basis for local prices."

"I ask you to make your announcement of prices based on the above," Palmer continued. "The Department of Justice will treat as an unjust charge any price in excess of this and consider such a charge a violation of section four of the Lever Food Control Act as amended. Please wire today your concurrence in the above."

While Palmer's warning dealt only with wholesale prices, retail prices are also directly affected. Fair price committees, now being formed throughout the country, will know exactly what price retailers are paying for sugar and at what price it should be sold to allow a fair margin of profit. Any charge above this will subject a retailer to prosecution.

ERRORS HOLDING UP LAW TO CHECK RENT GOUGING

Technicalities are holding up the anti-profiteering amendments to the food control act passed by Congress at request of Attorney General Palmer, so he could prosecute food speculators. The bill contains the provisions against rent profiteering in the District.

Following announcement that Congress had passed this legislation, it was understood the amendments had gone to the White House to await the President's signature.

But it was learned today that, although the legislation was finally agreed to on October 11, it has not yet been sent to the President because the enrolling clerk who prints the bill on parchment found that the word "an" should have been "on" in one section, and this made it necessary to pass a resolution through both houses authorizing the correction.

Another error was in a section which mentioned "the treasury of the District of Columbia." There is no such establishment, and this had to be corrected to the Treasury of the United States.

The bill will be laid before the Speaker of the House for signature today, then will be sent to the Senate for the signature of the Vice President, and probably will reach the White House late this afternoon.

CAR MERGER INEVITABLE, SAY BANKERS

That any merger of the traction lines of this city will be on the basis of an equitable exchange of stock is the opinion of bankers of Washington interested in bringing about a solution of the street railway mud-dle.

The increase in fares would force a consolidation of the two lines, Robert N. Harper, president of the District National Bank, declared today. He anticipated that the public would rebel against paying tribute to the Capital Traction Company, which did not ask for an increase in fare, and which is in good financial situation under the present revenue.

Consider Merger Inevitable.

The advance in the cost to the public per ride is by no means a solution of the railway problem, but merely a palliative, so far as the Washington Railway and Electric Company is concerned; and a merger of the two lines is considered inevitable by many local bankers.

"The valuation set by either company of the Public Utilities Commission," declared Mr. Harper, does not seriously affect the problem. A basis upon which an equitable exchange of stock can be made is the only problem holding up the merger.

Leaders of the Capital Traction Company have expressed a willingness, it was learned, to merge on a basis of entering the stock of that company into a new company that would be formed at par.

Want Congress To Aid.

It was suggested, in order to obviate present difficulties besetting a merger, that Congress hold hearings regarding the condition of the two lines, and that a bill be drawn authorizing the two companies to merge on a basis that will be found equitable according to the hearings that will be held by a Congressional committee.

Mr. Harper explained that a consolidated company should be subject to municipal control—that is, by the Public Utilities Commission, under the direction of Congress.

The noteholders' protective committee, which now owns 27,500 shares of the common stock of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, will hold a meeting Wednesday to outline their attitude toward the present situation. The committee is in favor of a merger as the only satisfactory and permanent solution of the electric railway difficulties in this city.

FIGHT TO SAVE WIFE OR MY COUNTRY? NO, SAYS I. W. W.

Non-resistance even to the extent of permitting his wife to be assaulted by an invader of his home was the doctrine advocated by Jacob Margolis, of Pittsburgh, counsel for the Industrial Workers of the World when he appeared today before the Senate Committee investigating the steel strike.

Margolis said he was so opposed to force or resistance of any kind that he would allow an enemy army to land unmolested in this country and even permit it to seize the Government.

Always Opposed War.

Margolis said he was born in Pittsburgh. His parents were Russian-Polish Jews. He attended the public and high schools, studied at the Washington and Jefferson college and the Pittsburgh Law School. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in March, 1910. He practiced in the supreme, superior and all other courts except the Federal. He had not been admitted to practice in the Federal court because he had been admitted to it "because of his stand on the war."

"I have been opposed to the war all the time. I do not believe in war under any circumstances," Margolis said. "I believe in non-resistance."

"If an enemy army landed in this country, you would not oppose it?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"I would not, I do not believe in resistance."

"Even if an army came and took the country and seized the Government, you believe in nonresistance?" Kenyon asked.

Would Save Lives.

"Yes, better to have the Government taken over than have human lives sacrificed," Margolis replied.

"If some one resorted to violence to take your coat, what would you do?" asked Senator Jones of New Mexico.

"I would offer no resistance. I would try to persuade him not to take it."

"And if some one should invade your home?"

"I would let him take it."

"And if someone should invade your home and attempt to assault your wife?"

"I would try to persuade him not to do it."

"You would offer no resistance to prevent your wife from assault?"

"I would not."

Differs With Foster.

Margolis testified he often met William Z. Foster, secretary of the steel strikers' committee, at gatherings of the American Federation of Labor at Pittsburgh. He said he differed with Foster's views. Foster was not an agent in that Congress.

ONLY A WEEK MORE OF DAYLIGHT SAVING

Uncle Sam is fast losing his power over "Father Time."

Today is the beginning of the last week of daylight saving. Next Sunday the law becomes ineffective. The hands of the clock will be set back one hour on Sunday. The farmers will rejoice, for they were responsible for killing the daylight saving law, and conducted a strenuous fight against it in Congress.

Senator Calder of New York, "father" of the daylight saving law, still has hopes that the sentiment of the nation will again force the passage of a daylight savings law. He has urged that no action be taken by the States or municipalities. He hopes, however, that employers and employees will work out a daylight savings agreement.

U. S. Has Too Much at Stake To Allow Conference to Fail

President Wilson will not permit the National Industrial Conference to break up in a fight. This was learned on high authority at the White House today.

If any delegates quit the conference, the President will name substitutes or cause them to be named, it was made clear. Even should an entire group walk out, the Administration would make an effort to have it replaced.

The Industrial Conference is here to "see this thing through," according to the attitude taken at the Executive mansion. So much is at stake that the Government cannot afford to let the conference go to pieces.

WON'T RECALL TROOPS, BAKER TELLS HYLAN

Secretary of War Baker today refused a request of Mayor Hylan of New York to withdraw troops from the waterfront sent there to replace striking longshoremen so that army transports may be unloaded.

Hylan requested that the troops be withdrawn pending a conference which, it was hoped, would end the strike. Baker's reply concluded: "The War Department's policy has always been and will be to deal fairly with labor, but the maintenance of the transport service upon which our overseas army depends and which is bringing home soldiers returning from France is a part of the war operations of the Government, and I intend to continue their operation."

Troops Need Food.

Baker said the troops referred to are being transferred to New York in connection with port activities, particularly the South Brooklyn army supply base. The vessels operated by the War Department, Baker said, are essential to provide food for troops abroad and for the return of troops from France.

The port authorities have been directed to maintain this service," the telegram to Hylan said, "and to take whatever steps may be required to continue the necessary operations at the port. I will co-operate with you in any possible way to bring about an adjustment of the strike difficulty."

EAGLE BOAT NO. 41 IN DISTRESS AT SEA

Tanker Sends Help Call for U. S. Craft, But Fails to Give Details.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Oct. 20.—Radio calls to American Eagle boat No. 41, reported in distress off Canoe, Nova Scotia, were sent out today by the high-powered naval wireless station here. The Eagle boat carries a crew of fifty men.

An oil tank steamer gave the first news of the Eagle boat's plight. The tanker wirelessed to the Canadian marine department for assistance for the No. 41. Two tugs were started from Canadian ports.

The tank steamer, however, failed to give the nature of the mishap to the American craft, or to say whether the tanker was standing by. The naval station here immediately made efforts to get in touch with the Eagle boat and the tanker.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The game of baccarat is again allowed in the clubs since the ratification of the peace treaty. As soon as the ban was lifted a veritable frenzy of gambling set in all over Europe.

It is estimated \$1,000,000,000 were won and lost in the first night after the famous game was resumed.

EX-CONGRESSMAN DIES IN ILLINOIS

Martin D. Foster, former chairman of the House Mines and Mining Committee in the Sixty-fifth Congress, died this morning at his home in Olney, Ill., according to messages received by the Illinois delegation in Congress.

BRAZILIAN MUST SERVE 2 YEARS.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 20.—The chamber of deputies by a vote of seventy-five to forty-nine defeated a proposal to reduce obligatory service in the Brazilian army from two to one year.

DELEGATES NO NEARER PEACE AFTER 14 DAYS SESSION HERE

President Wilson today designated Owen V. Young, of Schenectady, N. Y., as one of the representatives of the public in the national industrial conference. Young takes the place of Fuller E. Callaway, of La Grange, Ga., who left the conference because of ill health.

Before the National Industrial Conference is disrupted by the impossible position of the employees group on collective bargaining, President Wilson will have something to say.

His powerful influence was felt today, when both sides apparently saw that the parting of the ways had come. The employers are under terrific pressure, and are apparently preparing to give ground.

Gary May Yield.

Judge Elbert H. Gary returned to the conference today, prepared according to one report, to make a statement in which he will reiterate his former stance will resolve not to treat with the unionists; according to another, prepared to yield a bit to the majority sentiment of the conference.

The employers, to use their own phrase, have been "backed into a corner with a pistol pointed at their heads" on the question of collective bargaining, with the Government of the United States adding to the pressure that the public and the labor groups have been exerting for five days.

This is the situation which confronts the National Industrial Conference as it reconvenes at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, with the betting better than even that the employers group will yield.

Employers Plan Moves.

The employers have been in group caucus almost continuously since Friday. They are arrayed against the two other groups, which stand ready to endorse their original proposal in favor of collective bargaining.

The morning session of the conference was not called, owing to the absence of a quorum, the employers being in conference. Adjournment came after an hour, in which rumors flew thick and fast. Frank Morrison, Judge Gary, and Chairman Lane were in consultation, and Bernard Baruch was even more active than he has been before. John Spargo and other members of the public group planned to keep the conference in session by a motion to lay on the table all matters before them. They planned to introduce this motion as soon as a vote was taken on collective bargaining. Spargo said this would give the conference a fresh start.

President Last Resort.

For several days it has been apparent that, as a last resort, appeal would be made to President Wilson to save the conference. The conference can make no progress without a unanimity of the groups on the determination of any course of action. On the pending question, two groups are lined up solidly and unanimously against the other. It is now clearly seen that if, in such a situation as the present, the minority group refuses to recede a single inch from its original contention the conference can get nowhere.

The Administration leaders feel that with such a preponderance of opinion against them, the employers' group should yield. The collective bargaining resolution, which is the bone of contention, was not written by the labor delegates, but by H. R. Endicott and Charles Edward Russell, of the public group. Under the conditions the public group, anxious as it is for a compromise, cannot well withdraw its support from the resolutions originally drawn.

SUPREME COURT DECIDES.

Chief Justice White today announced that the Supreme Court would recess from Monday, October 27, to Monday, November 18.